

# TOUCHING THE SCIENCE OF BASEBALL SECOND

By JOHN J. EVERS AND HUGH S. FULLERTON

Perhaps the greatest luck the Chicago club ever had was in forming an alliance with George Huff, athletic director of the University of Illinois, for the association of Huff with the club as scout marked an era in the making of the championship team. Huff's first contribution to the team was Carl Lundgren, the University of Illinois pitcher, who had twice won the Intercollegiate championship for the school. Lundgren was quiet, studious and the "Human Icicle," one of the careful observers of batters ever found. He was of the type that studies three aces and a pair of tens for two minutes before calling—and studies a pair of deuces just as hard. When he calls, he wins, and he pitched wonderful ball for Chicago.

(The following is by Fullerton.) Late that same season Lowe, the famous second baseman, injured his leg and the team was left without any man for the place. A scout was in Troy, N. Y., to get Hardy, a pitcher, and in despair Selee wired him to get a second baseman, and forward him C. O. D. When the scout returned bringing John J. Evers almost everyone laughed. Evers was then not nineteen years of age. No one suspected that he was destined to become the greatest second baseman that ever lived and the foremost exponent and developer of the "inside game," for neither his appearance nor his experience indicated any great promise. He began playing ball when eight years of age, with the Cheer Ups at Troy. After playing on school and amateur teams, he was signed, in 1902, to play short stop for Troy, the opportunity with Chicago coming before he had played a season in the minor league.

All there is to Evers is a bundle of nerves, a lot of woven wire muscles, and the quickest brain in baseball. He has invented and thought out more plays than any man of recent years. He went to second base to fill Lowe's place the first day he reached Chicago, played 22 games to the end of the season without an error, and became the baseball idol of Chicago. (Evers wanted that left t.)

Prospects for getting a winning team improved, but luck deserted Selee's banner in 1903. However, a change was made which was of as much importance, possibly more, than anything before or since. Selee persuaded Chance after long resistance to play first base and transformed him into a great first baseman.

With Chance, Evers and Tinker in position, the team began to be formidable, but Selee was sick, and really unable to perform the duties of manager. His sickness forced him to rely more and more upon the judgment of Chance, who suddenly developed a genius for handling men. Selee decided to try something unheard of; to submit the election of a captain to the vote of the players themselves. There were three candidates, none especially active. Selee's choice was Casey; Kling and Chance both had admirers among the men. The election was held in the clubhouse, Selee actively exerting his influence for Casey, while some of the players were urging Chance as the veteran of the squad. The result of the vote was Chance, 11; Casey, 4; Kling, 2. Selee was dumfounded and for a time annoyed, but events proved the players had made the wisest selection and the vote was the turning point in the career of Chance and in the development of the club.

Chance, although only adviser to Selee, at once assumed the task of building up the team. He seemed to know just what men he wanted, and how to get them, as well as the weaknesses of his own team. His first move was to get Mordecai Brown. The Omaha manager, desiring to keep Brown, told Selee his arm was bad, but Chance declined to believe it. Chance had been watching Brown and wanted him, but was overruled and St. Louis filed prior claim and secured him—but only temporarily. Chance was persistent, and when Jack Taylor fell into disgrace after the loss of the city championship, a deal was arranged whereby Taylor and McLean were given to St. Louis for Brown, who had not pitched well there.

Late that same season Scout Huff discovered three more men of championship caliber. The story of Huff's work that season reads like a Sherlock Holmes adventure, especially the tale of his pursuit of three ghostly pitchers. The story properly begins three years earlier, when Ed Reulbach, a giant youngster, was pitching for Notre Dame, Indiana, university. Reulbach is as near a physically perfect man as possible. Huff had seen his terrific speed and wonderful curves in college games and set watch on him. The next year, while beating the underbrush for young players, Huff began to receive reports from Sedalia, Mo., of a pitcher named Lawson and finally went there to see him pitch. The day before he reached Sedalia, Lawson disappeared, leaving no trace or clue. Huff wanted a pitcher, needed him, and hurried to find Reulbach, but imagine his surprise when, immediately after the close of school, Reulbach disappeared as utterly as Lawson had done, leaving no trace.

Then Huff began to receive reports from Montpelier, Vt., of a young pitcher who was winning everything in the

green Mountain league and whose name was Sheldon. Huff disguised himself as an alderman and went to Montpelier to see the new prodigy perform. The mystery was solved—Sheldon, Lawson and Reulbach all were pitching and they were one man; all Reulbach under assorted names. Huff straightened out the tangle and returned to Chicago with one of the greatest modern pitchers.

Hart had heard that McChesney of Des Moines was worth having and sent Huff to observe. Huff reported McChesney only a fair ball player, but that Hofman, short stop, was one of the greatest players in the country. Both were purchased and Chicago thus accidentally secured the best utility man of modern times. Hofman played every infield and outfield position for Chicago during three pennant-winning seasons, being so good a substitute that Chance could not afford to use him as a regular until 1909 when he went to center field. Two seasons he saved the pennant for Chicago by understudying every man on the team who was injured, playing almost to the standard of every man he replaced. In one week he played six positions on the infield and outfield.

Hofman came into baseball from the amateurs of St. Louis. He played with Smith Academy team for a time, then with semi-professional teams in St. Louis and finally got into the Trolley league, where he became a contract jumper. His contract with East St. Louis guaranteed him eight dollars a game when weather conditions permitted play. One day the sun was shining, the weather warm, and everything favorable, but the Mississippi river had risen and flooded the grounds. Hofman contended that weather did not prevent the game and claimed his money. The management refused to pay and Hofman jumped to Belleville, where Barney Dreyfuss found him in 1903, and took him to Pittsburgh, but immediately released him to Des Moines where Huff discovered him.

Huff made one more important discovery that season. McCarthy's legs were giving way, and an outfielder was needed. Huff went to Syracuse to see Magee. He telegraphed Selee to get Schulte, a quiet, droll York state boy, and Mike Mitchell. Both were secured, but Chicago offered Mitchell less money than he was getting at Syracuse. He was forced to accept the offer, but openly stated he would not give his best efforts to the club, and so was lost to Chicago. Cincinnati securing a great player. Schulte quickly developed into one of the best players in the National league. If any one could have found Schulte up to 1898 a more detailed map would be needed. He was born in Cochocton, N. Y., and started playing ball with Glen Aubrey. From there he went to Poseyville, from Poseyville to Poseyville, to Hickory Grove, to Blossburg, and finally in 1897 got upon the edge of the map at Waverly, playing there two years. Then he went to Lestershire, and reached Syracuse in 1902.

Schulte proved to be the man needed. In him Chance had found one of the rarest baseball treasures, a "third batter." The third batter in any team is the most important. He must hit long flies, hit hard, bunt and run, because ahead of him in a well-constructed team are two batters who are on the team for their ability to "get on," and the third man must be able either to move them up or hit them home.

The team, after 18 years of effort, was growing strong, but not steady. It fought hard for the pennant in 1905, but was beaten. Chicago at last had a contender in the pennant race. Selee was sick, and he did things he would not have done had he been well. Having a team almost complete, he was kept from wrecking it only by Chance. Selee wanted to release Slagle; he wanted to let Evers go; he was so anxious to get rid of Hofman that he refused to permit him to practice on the diamond with the other players. In the middle of the season Selee's illness forced him to surrender and Chance was chosen as manager. The big, awkward youngster who had joined the team at West Baden seven years earlier, suddenly showed himself a great baseball leader. The day he took charge of the team he said: "We need pitchers, we must have a new third baseman, and a hitting outfielder before we can win the pennant."

Casey was playing a fair third base and Maloney was a sensational, if erratic, outfielder, and was the idol of the crowd. That winter the team was sold by Hart, who had spent so many years trying to create a winner, to C. Webb Murphy, who gave Chance absolute power as far as playing and getting players was concerned.

Chance knew the men he wanted. He wanted four; and three of them he got. To get the first one he made one of the most spectacular deals ever recorded in baseball history. This man was James Sheppard, a brilliant, clever and much-wanted outfielder who had disturbed the Brooklyn club by playing hop scotch with the American league during the war. Here the gossip of the club proved valuable. Sheppard was dissatisfied with Brooklyn, and Chance knew it. The Brooklyn management did not think Sheppard was giving his best services, but feared to trade a man who was popular with the spectators. The trade Chance made to get Sheppard stunned Chicago followers of the game. He gave Outfielders McCarthy and Maloney, Third Baseman Casey and Pitcher Briggs, with \$2,000 added. Chance was satisfied. His outfield was complete at last. He swung Schulte to right field, his natural position, put Sheppard in left, and with Slagle in center regarded the work as finished.

Chance realized third base must be filled or his pennant hopes would filter away at that corner. He knew the man he wanted, Harry Steinfield, who was playing indifferent ball with Cincinnati. He was slow, a heavy hitter, a good fielder and a wonderful thrower. Again inside gossip directed Chance to a man while older managers, not closely in touch with players, listened to other stories. Chance knew Steinfield, had played with him two winters in California, and knew also that internal dissensions were causing the trouble in the Cincinnati ranks. The Cincinnati club was anxious to trade Steinfield, but gossip among his enemies in Cincinnati had kept other clubs from bidding for the player. Chance asked Murphy to make a trade. Murphy went to Cincinnati, but the stories whispered to him sent him flying back to Chicago without the player. A few days later Murphy asked Chance: "What third baseman can we get?"

"Steinfeld," said Chance. Murphy argued, but went to Cincinnati and again returned without the player, but with even more startling stories to tell Chance. "Who shall we get?" he asked. "Steinfeld," replied Chance, unmoved.

So Murphy, still unconvinced, went to Cincinnati and traded Welmer, a left-handed pitcher for Steinfield.

The team was complete at last. The day Steinfield signed Chance remarked that if he could add a little pitching strength the team would win the pennant.

Huff was sent in frantic haste in search of the additional pitching strength and recommended Jack Pfeister, a big-left hander who after a career extending all over America, was pitching well for Omaha; well and often. Pfeister had a non-reserve contract with Omaha, so he owned himself, and when Huff and Chance tried to get him they dealt with him direct and purchased him for \$2,500. Still Chance was not content. He wanted another strong catcher to assist Kling, and he traded for Pat Moran, who had for five years hit well and caught steady ball for Boston. Then he proffed again by his knowledge of players and the inside gossip of teams. He knew Overall was a fine pitcher, and he knew that the reason Overall was not pitching well for Cincinnati was that he was being overworked and weak. Chance had played with Overall in California, had attempted to buy him from Tacoma, when Cincinnati secured him, and had kept constant watch on the giant young pitcher. He knew better than Manager Hanlon of Cincinnati how to handle the man—and believed he could win. A deal was made—Chance giving Welker for Overall and \$2,000, a deal which proved the joke of the season.

The team was complete; finished in every detail and with the pitching staff working like machinery, it swept through the season of 1906 breaking all records, winning 116 games and losing only 36. Two more years it won the National league championship and twice the world's championship, before it was beaten out by Pittsburgh in 1909.

The experience of Chicago in making a club is the experience of all winning teams; the details of the finding, developing, buying and trading show those who complain because their home team fails to win, why the management cannot follow their advice and "buy some good players."

## Managers and Their Duties.

The laws of baseball, calculated to create dissatisfaction and ill-feeling among players, require that a buffer be erected between the player and the owner which shall lessen the friction and entirely separate the ball field and the business office of the club. Upon the manager devolves the duty of persuading players that salaries and fines are part of business and not associated with playing baseball.

Managers of baseball teams that win are born to command men, and they are the rarest products of the game. To make a team win a manager must rule with a firm hand, lead with a spirit and dash that keeps the other members of the club spurred to highest speed; deal fairly, win without gloating, die fighting and be ready to congratulate his conqueror. He must have tact, patience, gameness. The good manager is a general, gifted with the power to rule men as well as to lead them in battle, and his duties upon the field are the lightest part of his work—the part that has least effect upon the result of the pennant race.

Managers are divided into two distinct classes; bench managers who, if wise, direct and counsel rather than order their men; and playing managers who demonstrate the plays and lead their men in person. The former is a general directing the battle from headquarters in the rear; the latter a Navarre with white-plumed helmet always in the thickest of the fray. The playing manager is the more brilliant. When he falls he falls harder, although with spectacular effect, while the bench manager lasts longer and his successes and failures are more likely to be attributed to others.

As to the respective value of the two classes this much can be said:

more pennants have been won by playing managers in modern baseball than by bench managers and, within the last decade the wisest club owners have turned to their playing ranks to find managers rather than to employ bench managers of known ability and reputation. The bench managers who have succeeded in every instance, have possessed a great field general to carry out the orders; so that really the man on the field deserved a share at least of the honors of victory.

Comiskey, perhaps the greatest field general the game has ever known, as well as the most successful silent manager, is proof in himself that the playing manager is the one that wins. Comiskey always is the guiding spirit of his teams, no matter who the manager may be. After retiring from active play, he had the good fortune to discover able lieutenants to lead his teams and execute his orders, besides thinking for themselves. Each time he has chosen the wrong aide, his team has lost; each time he has found an able man, the team has been victorious. After the overwhelming defeat of his team for the championship of Chicago in 1909, Comiskey remarked quietly:

"This hurts. They had the better team. What we needed was a leader, then we could have beaten them even with a poorer team. I have made money in baseball, but I would give everything I have to be able to go out there before my people, who are pleading with me to win, and lead that team."

The position of manager of a team in a major league is one of the most nerve racking, exhausting and desperate in the calendar of work. Ishmael would have felt if he were the guest of honor compared to the manager who with a strong "paper" team finishes far down in the race, and Lazarus and Job could not have felt as sore and boiling as he. In addition, the manager frequently must either endure or suppress criticism and open opposition in his own ranks. The day Job's biggest bull broke he must have felt exactly as did Tom Burns one afternoon when he was managing the Chicago club.

"Push it off to right field," he ordered the batter who was starting to the plate.

"Why, you old gray-headed stiff, you hit 212 the last season you played," responded the player.

The crowd which cheers the players has little conception of the trials and tribulations of the manager who, perhaps, crouches unseen and forgotten (by the crowd) in the corner of the bench. The public does not realize that he is dealing with 22 ultra-independent athletes, vulgarly healthy, frankly outspoken and unawed by any authority or pomp. Only persons who have one child, which possesses four grandparents, and 20 or 30 aunts all trying to spoil it, can understand in full the difficulties of the manager's job.

(To be continued.)

The first "worsted" cloth was manufactured in Worsted, in England, in 1340.

## Legal Notice.

IN THE PROBATE COURT OF HIGHLAND COUNTY, OHIO.  
Wade Turner, administrator with the will annexed of Lyman Walker, deceased, vs. Sophronia Short, Martha Y. Shirk, Brown McClintic, Mary McClintic, Harvey Cole, Helen Cole, Mary R. Gillen, Frank M. Talbot, Mary Belle Walker, James W. Head, defendants.  
Sophronia Short, who resides at Thetford, Vt., Martha Y. Shirk, Brown McClintic, Mary McClintic, Harvey Cole, Helen Cole, Mary Belle Walker, who reside at Peru, Indiana, Frank M. Talbot, who resides at Indianapolis, Indiana, and Mary R. Gillen, whose residence is unknown, will take notice that Wade Turner, administrator with the will annexed of Lyman Walker, deceased, on the

11th Day of June, 1910,

filed his petition in the Probate Court of Highland county, Ohio, alleging that the personal estate of said decedent is insufficient to pay his debts and the charges of administering his estate; that he died seized of the following described real estate, to-wit:

The following real estate, situate in the county of Highland, Ohio, and in the township of Brushcreek, and bounded and described as follows, viz: On the waters of the Rock Fork of Paint Creek, to-wit:

First Tract—Beginning at two dogwood trees and a poplar; thence South 30 degs. East 44 poles to three beech and a sugar tree; thence South 74 degs. West 20 poles to three sassafras; thence North 30 degs. West 181 poles to a sugar tree, poplar and dogwood; thence South 44 degs. East 256 poles to the beginning, containing two hundred and forty-one acres, more or less, and being part of Wm. McDonald's survey No. 4112.

Second Tract—Beginning at a stone in the middle point between beech and black gum in the line of Wm. McDonald's survey No. 4112 and northwesterly corner to said survey No. 4344, 4345; thence with the line thereof South 12 degs. 25 sec. West 48-4-10 poles to a stone and maple, another corner to said survey No. 1241; thence with the line of said survey North 68 degs. 30 sec. West 77-7-10 poles to a stone and sugar tree, corner to said survey; thence on the inner line of said survey South 44 degs. West 38 poles to two maples and an ash, another corner to said survey; thence on the line of survey No. 406 and 416; thence with said line North 55 degs. East 41 poles to an ash and two poplars, corner to the aforesaid survey and corner to Robert Anderson's tract of land; thence with said tract North 43 degs. 45 sec. West 49 poles, crossing a branch at 41 poles to a stone in the middle point between a beech and sugar tree (the dead corner to said Anderson's); thence North 3 degs. East 45 poles to a stone which bears North 10 degs. 30 sec. West 1 pole and 10 links from a sycamore and North 12 degs. East 3 poles and 15 links from a poplar North, marked as evens in the line of McDonald's; thence with said line North 71 degs. East 10 poles to the beginning, being part of the survey made in the name of Wilson and F. Fennell, No. 1379, all said described real estate containing 403-3-16 acres, more or less.

That the said defendants, Sophronia Short, Martha Y. Shirk, Brown McClintic, Mary McClintic, Harvey Cole, Helen Cole, Mary R. Gillen, Frank M. Talbot, Mary Belle Walker are legatees and devisees under the will of said Lyman Walker, and the defendants Frank M. Talbot and Mary R. Gillen claim some interest in said real estate.

The prayer of said petition is that said real estate be appraised and that said administrator be authorized to sell the same to pay the debts and charges as aforesaid.  
Sophronia Short, Martha Y. Shirk, Brown McClintic, Mary McClintic, Harvey Cole, Helen Cole, Mary R. Gillen, Frank M. Talbot and Mary Belle Walker are hereby notified that they have been made parties defendants to said petition, and that they are required to answer the same on or before the 15th day of August, 1910.

WADE TURNER, Administrator with the will annexed of Lyman Walker, deceased.  
Smith & Morrow, Attorneys.

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CARS LEAVE HILLSBORO—	SUNDAY—
5:25 .....	6:00 .....
7:25 .....	7:25 .....
9:25 .....	9:25 .....
10:25 Barn only .....	10:25 .....
12:25 .....	11:25 .....
2:25 .....	12:25 .....
4:25 .....	3:25 .....
6:25 .....	4:25 .....
8:12 .....	6:25 .....
Daily Except Sunday	7:25 .....
	8:25 .....

## Teachers' Examination.

The Highland county Board of School Examiners hereby gives notice that examinations of applicants for certificates will take place in the Washington School Building, Hillsboro, on the first Saturday of every month.

Patterson examinations will be held on the third Saturday of April and on the second Saturday of May.

As prescribed by law, the fee for teachers' examinations will be 50 cents, while, for Patterson examinations no fee is charged.

N. B. LAMONDA, Pres.  
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## NEW PETERSBURG.

July 11, 1910.

Mrs. Chas. Patterson and little son, of Xenia, have returned home after spending several days with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. E. O. Fairley, and other relatives here.

Mrs. Susan Blazer and daughter, Ella, were calling on friends at Hillsboro Thursday and Friday.

Mrs. Harry Hiatt has been quite sick the past week.

Miss Della Williams has returned home after several days' visit with Cornelia Leverton, near Bridges.

Mrs. Herbert Fairley entertained Friday Mr. and Mrs. Lee Boyd and son, Heber, of Greenfield, and Mr. and Mrs. John Morrow, of Overman.

Miss Edythe Roades spent part of last week with Mrs. S. P. Blazer.

Mrs. Ora Setty, of Springfield, is visiting relatives here.

At the approaching French maneuvers a severe test is to be made on the value of dogs as carriers.

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